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For the Western Luminary.

## American Tract Society.

NO. 4.

*Tracts for Foreign Lands.*

It was found by a select meeting of friends, convened in the city of New-York, Dec. 6, to consider the present state of this Society, that it had expended, since May 1, $8,011 45 over and above the total receipts for that period, which sum had been raised from the Banks on notes of members of the Committee, as the only means of enabling the Society to meet its engagements, and proceed, without hindrance, in its benevolent labors. They also found that the Society was incurring, and must continually incur, a large expense for the destitution of our own country, and that very extensive claims were immediately pressing on the Society for Foreign Countries, especially where American Missionaries are laboring.

On a consideration of these and other facts presented, they unanimously resolved, "that it is exceedingly desirable that the christian community furnish a contribution of at least $10,000 for the general operations of the Society in our own country, and $10,000 for the supply of the destitute in foreign lands." And as the best pledge of their sincerity, $3,907 were subscribed at the meeting by 27 individuals, of which $1,349 were for foreign countries. It is the design of this article to present some of the facts which thus claim the attention of the community to the Foreign field.

A correspondence was recently opened by a special committee of the Society with all the Missionary Institutions in our country, known to be engaged in promoting the spread of the Gospel abroad, and information sought from other sources, from the results of which it appears, that, in enlightening the Evangelical Heathen, THE PRESS is a powerful and almost indispensable instrumentality; that by it divine truth may be conveyed where the Missionary's voice cannot reach; and that the short and impressive *Tract* arrests the attention of thousands who would suffer a large volume to lie by them unheeded. In accordance with these facts it appears there are now *more than forty printing presses* at Missionary stations in Pagan Lands.

The *Moravian Brethren* gave the assurance that as opportunity may offer, they will heartily embrace the co-operation of this Society in their labors among the Heathen.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* applied for Tracts for Liberia, and, through the Rev. Messrs. Robertson and Hill, for an appropriation in money to aid their Tract operations in Greece. This application, to the grief of the Committee, they were *compelled, for want of means, to deny!* God grant that such a reproach upon the benevolence of American Christians may soon be wiped away.

The late lamented Mr. EVARTS presented, with his own hand, an estimate of the pecuniary aid annually needed for Tract operations at the several Stations under the care of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as the result of an attentive and accurate examination of facts.

From their station at Bombay, he estimated that 1,500,000 pages of Tracts might be annually circulated, at an expense of about $1,500.

"Tracts," says a joint communication from the Missionaries at this Station, "are a useful auxiliary to all the Missions in this part of India. They are permitted to wing their way over the Ghauts to those parts of India which are inaccessible to Missionaries, and are destined to be heralds of mercy to thousands who will never hear the accents of Redeeming love from the voice of the living preacher. They will be *read* and *heard*. We beg therefore to represent our case to the American Tract Society, and inquire if they could serve the interests of Christ's Kingdom better than by making an appropriation to this specific object."

This application the Committee have had under consideration for several meetings, but have been constrained to postpone acting upon it *for want of pecuniary means.*

At *Ceylon* Mr. Evarts estimated that $1,000 annually might be usefully appropriated. A communication from this Mission says, "*No method of doing good in Ceylon or India is so promising, with the same sacrifice, as the distribution of Tracts.* They are better adapted for general circulation than even the Scriptures among such a population as we find here who read but little; and they feel not the sun, and sink not under the climate, as does the living Missionary."

In the *Sandwich Islands*, it was estimated that $1,500 should be appropriated annually. "No Tracts or Books remain in the Depository there,—they are all distributed and read."

On the *Mediterranean*, Mr. Evarts estimated that $1,500 might be advantageously appropriated annually; 60 Tracts having been already printed at Malta in Modern Greek, 40 in Italian, and 21 in Armeno-Turkish.

The Secretary of the *Paris Tract Society, France*, in a late communication, says: "We have distributed this year more than 430,000 Tracts; and we ought to say with gratitude, that the facilities for their diffusion increase daily. We continue to find new helpers, and believe we shall soon have some in every department of France, inhabited by *thirty-two millions* of souls, to whom, *were not our means so limited*, we should easily have an access. If our brethren of New-York were to come to our assistance, we might be able to cultivate another spot of that immense field which we have under our eyes." On this application, the Committee have been compelled to defer acting hitherto, for want of means.

The Rev. Richard Knill, of *St. Petersburgh, Russia*, has recently made an appeal for funds to assist in the publication of Tracts. Of nearly 200,000 Tracts, consisting of translations of English Tracts, and selections from Russian authors, which had been printed under the direction of the Princess Mestchersky, and by her presented to Rev. Mr. Knill, he says the greater part are distributed, and some of them are gone to places thousands of miles distant. The three Tracts of Rev. Legh Richmond, among others, were translated by the Princess into the Russian language, and of two of them not a copy is remaining on hand.

An appeal from the *Lower Saxony Tract Society at Hamburg*, struggling with civil and ecclesiastical oppression, the committee have also, for want of means, been constrained thus far to disregard.

Among the millions of *China*, Tract circulation has been commenced; and none but God knows how wide a field may be opened there for the labors of this society. It is a fact of surpassing interest, in the providence of God, that though different dialects are spoken, yet such is the structure of the Chinese language, (being a language of signs) that the *same books are read by all.*

In *South America*, in the *West India Islands*, among the *Aborigines of our own country*, and in *Canada* are important openings.

But BURMAH, with a population equal to that of the United States, a large portion of whom can read, presents at this moment a field which in interest has perhaps no parallel on the face of the earth. Of this the Rev. Dr. JUDSON, who has endured the gloom and damps of the dungeon and buried the partner of his bosom amid his persevering labors, shall speak for himself.

In a letter dated *Rangoon, March 4th*, 1831, he says: "I can spare time to write a few lines only, having a constant press of missionary work on hand: add to which, that the weather is dreadfully oppressive at this season. Poor Boardman has just died under it, and Mrs. Wade is nearly dead. Brother Wade and I are now the only men in the mission that can speak and write the language, and we have a population of above ten millions of perishing souls before us. The great annual festival is just past. During this festival, I have given away nearly 10,000 tracts, *giving to none but those who ask.* I presume there have been six thousand applicants at the house? Some come two or three months journey, from the borders of Siam and China.—"Sir, we hear that there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Dr. give us a writing, that will tell us how to escape it." Others come from the frontiers of Cassay, a hundred miles north of Ava—"Sir, we have seen a writing that tells us about an eternal God. Are you the man that gives away such writings? If so, pray give us one, for we want to know the truth before we die." Others come from the interior of the country, where the name of Jesus Christ is a little known.—"Are you Jesus Christ's man? Give us a writing that tells about Jesus Christ." Brother Bennet works day and night at the press; but he is unable to supply us; for the call is great at Maulmein and Tavoy, as well as here, and his types are very poor, and he has no efficient help. The fact is, that we are very weak, and have to complain, that hitherto we have not been well supported from home."

It is not too much to estimate that from $1,500, to $2,000, may be usefully appropriated annually in Burmah.

In view of all these fields, and in consideration of others which, in the march of Divine truth, will doubtless be continually opening, who can question that the sum of $10,000 will soon be needed by the American Tract Society for its operations? The contributions of this sum for this object, it should be observed, will add nothing to the Society's means for the supply of our own country, as every dollar thus contributed will be sacredly appropriated to its destined end. But how can the Society, with a Treasury $8,000 deficient, proceed to occupy these inviting fields? Will not the friends of the Lord Jesus *send forward* their donations for this object as a voluntary offering?

We do not labor for this Society without some consolation from the hope that, on a dying bed and in Eternity, its conquests for Zion under the blessing of God, shall be a source of peace and joy. How will that joy be increased by the appropriation of even $10,000, for benighted Heathen in different parts of this revolted world. What christian will deny himself the pleasure of participating in such joy, and of the consciousness of having contributed something of his earthly substance for such an object? We wish that not merely then, but that *every father and every mother, and every son and every daughter* in our land may partake of that joy, and God forbid that the "*poor widow*," who can give but her "*two mites*," shall be excluded from the privilege. H.

*Donations may be sent to* WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, *Corresponding Secretary, American Tract Society, New-York.*

## Missionary Intelligence.

CEYLON MISSION.

*Extracts from a joint letter of the Missionaries, dated April 19th*, 1831.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSION PREMISES AT MANEPY BY FIRE.—Though we have at this time, as at others, occasion to speak of goodness and mercy, we have also to mention a calamity, which most seriously affects our mission, and will for a time interrupt the occupation of one of our most flourishing stations. This is, the destruction of the house, church, study, and large bungalow, at Manepy, by fire; and with these, the furniture, clothing, library, and stores of brother and sister Woodward, who occupied the station. This disastrous event took place on the 30th ult. about noon, while the family were all at home, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts from Jaffna were with them on a visit. The fire commenced in a small out building used by a domestic as a place for cooking, and from that was conveyed to the large bungalow, which was near, and covered with palmyra leaves. This bungalow was connected with the dwelling house by a shed, and the wind blowing fresh toward that and the church, no efforts could stop the progress of the flames. The house and church, though partly prepared for tiles, being thatched with leaves, were in a few minutes all on fire, and conveyed the flames to the study, a small brick building a little distance from the house, which also was consumed. Indeed so rapid was the conflagration of all the buildings, that very little could be saved from any of them, although Mr. and Mrs. Roberts also exerted themselves much in removing such things as were at hand, until the fire fell so much in the rooms, that they could not be entered without risque of life. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward with their children, all mercifully escaped unhurt, though with the loss of most of their effects, and took up their abode at Oodooville, which will probably be their home until some part of the buildings are again made habitable. Every thing is of course done that can be, not only by the members of our own mission, but by other friends, to render their situation comfortable; and they bear very submissively the loss of their goods, in the belief that they have a better and more enduring treasure in the heavens.

In a postscript to the general letter, dated April 23d. Mr. Winslow gives the following information:—

I have the pleasure of informing you, that of the candidates examined on the 31st ult. as mentioned in the letter, *thirty four* were received to communion on Thursday the 21st inst. at Oodooville. There was a large and attentive audience. The candidates, standing in a circle in front of the pulpit, gave their solemn assent to the articles of faith adopted by our church, and then all advancing one by one, kneeled before the communion table, and received baptism. After this they entered into covenant with the church, and the former members, rising, entered into covenant with them. The exercises were all peculiarly interesting and impressive; and we even felt encouraged to take the text of the sermon preached on the occasion for our motto:—"The God of heaven he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will rise and build."

Of the 34 natives admitted to the church, 19 were members of the Seminary, three of the Preparatory school, two of the Female Boarding school, seven were schoolmasters, and three were females not connected with the schools.

At a quarterly communion held at Tillipally, after the usual exercises Nathaniel Niles and Charles A. Goodrich were publicly set apart as native preachers. In the afternoon Niles preached a sermon from Jeremiah i. 6, and 7. "Then said I, Ah, Lord God, behold, I cannot speak, for I am child. But the Lord said unto me, Say not I am a child; for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak." It was a season of more than ordinary interest to all friendly to our cause. The heathen appeared evidently to be alarmed, that the native converts begin to come out thus boldly in favor of Christianity.—*Missionary Herald.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Destruction of Pera by Fire, and loss of Mr. Goodell's effects.*

Mr. Goodell's loss seems, by the following extract, to be as thorough as at first reported. "On the morning of the 2d inst. we rose surrounded by our usual comforts; in the evening we were dependent on charity for a place in which to lay our head, or a bed on which to sleep. With several other individuals in Pera, we fared the worse for living in fire-proof houses, as we thereby took no measures in season for removing any of our property to a place of safety, and the conflagration was so terrible—terrible beyond description—terrible beyond all that was ever before known in what is called Pera—that only eight houses stood in the evening, where many thousands stood in the morning.

We had provided a good supply of clothing for ourselves and children at Malta, but it is chiefly gone; of some articles we have enough for a change; of others nothing, save what we had on at the time. Indeed we have to commence the world entirely new, even to knives, forks, beds, bedding, almost every thing.

Pera was the favorite residence of foreigners, and there were the palaces of the ambassadors, which were nearly all consumed, with their rich and splendid furniture. *Ib.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

TUVAI.

*Extracts from Mr. Gulick's Journal, kept at Waimea.*

*March* 17. Visited a blind man called Bartimea. When I inquired after his health, though the constant rolling of his sightless eyeballs indicated severe pain, he said he did not think of his body, but his thoughts and his heart were strong after Christ. I could not avoid reflecting, how happy was this man with all his poverty and afflictions. Though a stranger to the blessings of civilized society, groping in perpetual darkness, and languishing in a miserable hovel, with only a few mats to separate him from the ground, and a little kapa for his pillow and covering; yet by the eye of faith, he looks into eternity, and beholds the Sun of Righteousness, in the light of which he rejoices all the day. Till within a few months, this man has lived on a distant part of the island, and seldom heard a sermon.

The governor recently fined several natives, for drunkenness. Each man found guilty was fined a quantity of sandal wood valued at sixteen dollars, and each women half that amount. *The foreigner who sold them the liquor, was also fined.* A company of men and women have recently been fined for idolatry, that being also contrary to law.

*April* 20. Called to see Bartimea at noon.—Found him very weak and in extreme pain. I asked, Have you any fears? "No fear have I," was his answer. This was the last sentence I ever heard him utter. Early in the evening, his half brother, who had the care of him, came to inform me that he had just died.

Few, very few have I known, who appeared to me to give more decisive evidence of being united to Christ, than this poor, illiterate, blind native has given. Owing to his peculiar circumstances, he was never publicly numbered with the disciples of Christ on earth; but we feel a delightful assurance that he now joins in the anthems of the church triumphant.

Kaani is anxious to be baptized. He finds, by reading the Acts, that this is an ordinance observed by the disciples of Christ. He seems to have some true knowledge of himself.

23. Palaoa remembers a conversation I had with her in March, and speaks of it with pleasure. To-day she repeated a text, from which I lately preached, "Lord if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," and spoke of the discourse with tears of joy. Thus I am cheered with the hope that some of the seed I am sowing falls on good ground. Naturally she is retiring, but on this subject she is animated and eloquent. I always feel refreshed by her conversation.

24. Hawea says she is sometimes unable to sleep, she is so occupied in thinking of the goodness of God.

Kaluakaihaku asked me the meaning of John iv. 14; "But whosover drinketh of the water that I shall give him," &c. I told her that the thirst here spoken of was for spiritual joys. She said, "Thus it is with my heart now. Formerly I desired other things."

26. An aged female came to-day with half a dollar to purchase a copy of the gospels printed in America. When she had received the book, she manifested her delight with the simplicity and ardor of a little child.

*May* 24. Juliana Chapin says her heart is joyful, because so many came to inquire after the way of salvation. She paused a moment, and her tears flowed freely. She rejoiced that numbers appeared really to repent and believe. Their conduct and conversation, she observed, were quite different from what they formerly were.

*July* 18. Five persons were admitted to church fellowship, and joined in celebrating the death of Christ. Nine persons were propounded.

21. Saw several natives of islands south of the equator. Most of them are said to be from Wallace's Island. Their language bears a striking affinity to that of the Hawaiians. Many words are precisely the same in both languages. Their mutilated, tattooed bodies testify that they serve cruel gods. Several of them had lost the little finger, said to have been cut off in token of love for deceased chiefs. One of them, who is himself styled a chief, had a mark resembling the scar of a burn on each cheek bone. They are said to have been cannibals. This has greatly effected Deborah. She even wishes to go and live among them, that she may tell them about the true God. She says when we were urging her and others of her people to pray that the gospel might be preached to all mankind, she used to think that all had already heard and received the word of God, and that the Hawaiians had obtained it last of all; but now she sees it is not so. These strange islanders came here in a native vessel, navigated by a foreigner, but commanded by a native of the Sandwich Islands. He seems to have brought them with kind intentions, hoping, by humane conduct towards these to conciliate their countrymen, and thereby facilitate his intercourse with them. We trust their visit may prove a blessing to themselves and their countrymen.—*Ib.*

## Truth, an Inexhaustible Mine.

I do not say that new religious truths are discovered in man's present state. But the case is this:—When one for the first time reads such a work as Milton's Paradise Lost, or sees West's picture of *Christ Rejected*, if he has any taste or any feeling, he perceives many splendid beauties, and enjoys them most highly. But every new examination shows him something, which he did not discern before. In looking at the picture, for instance, it may be that he first examines the individual figures; and is subdued by the mingled majesty and meekness which appear in the Christ—or he is melted in sympathy with the impassioned Mary—or is kindled into indignation, when he beholds the envious and malignant Jews. After having studied every particular figure, he then considers the harmonies and contrasts of the various groups, the propriety of their positions, and in a word, every thing which shows the genius of the painter, and the skill of the artist. The subject is not exhausted, until the spectator has comprehended the whole plan of the work, and examined thoroughly every beauty of its execution; not until he has been brought to think and feel about it, as the artist did. And so, but in a much higher degree, of the gospel of Jesus Christ.—Every careful study of this glorious system, shows new beauties in truths a thousand times considered—and the subject never can be exhausted, until the mind of man rises, if I may say so, to the conceptions, the thoughts, the feelings, and the great plan of its DIVINE AUTHOR.

It is evident that the gospel is, with admirable wisdom and benevolence, adapted to man, in all regions, in all periods, and in all conditions of human society; and moreover, that it is suited to the whole of his intellectual and moral nature—*Rev. Dr. Rice.*

## Hope, "Full of Immortality."

To ascertain the full effect of the Christian religion, in regard to the matter now under consideration, it is necessary to connect the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, with that of the immortality of the soul; and to suppose that these truths are fully believed. Let one, then, habitually realize, that he is to live forever; that he is capable of an endless progression in knowledge and holiness; that he is the heir of eternity; and that this body, which is now the instrument and organ of his mind, instead of sleeping always in kindred dust, will be raised by almighty power, and rendered immortal; that he himself, as a true, complete human being, may hold companionship with the highest and holiest of created beings, and communion with their LORD—Let a man, I say, daily bring home to his "business and bosom," such thoughts as these, and they will cast his whole character in the mould of heaven, and give him, even in this world, the port and bearing of an angel of light. What, in all the range of human knowledge and thought, is so well suited to raise man above every thing low, and seasual, and grovelling? Accordingly, if one will go into the humblest habitation of the truly pious, he will find, amidst poverty, and toil, and self-denial, persons familiar with high and noble thoughts, and enterprizes, in real grandeur and magnificence, going far beyond the cherished purposes and meditations of the great ones of the earth. I have seen the tenant of a log-cabin, with a heart large enough to embrace the world, and aspirations as lofty as heaven. Every generation has admired the sublimity of the saying of the ancient artist, when he said, "I paint for eternity." There are tens of thousands of obscure and humble Christians, who, with a far loftier spirit, and more dilated conceptions, are saying every day, *we* LIVE *for eternity.*

And yet there are not a few, I fear, among us, who try to persuade themselves and to seduce others into the belief, that they are creatures of ephemeral existence—that no morning is to rise after the night of death; that no light is to dawn on the deep darkness of the grave! Merciful Father! what desperation of guilt drives thy creatures to renounce the highest honors of their nature; and while thine own hand has stamped immortality on their brow, to grovel in the dust, and claim kindred with the worm!—*Ib.*

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

## Do you Pray with your Family?

The incidents related in the following article, are from a source which authorises us to publish them as facts entitled to credibility.—*Ed. Tel.*

*Mr. Converse,*—I was reading, lately, an exhortation to parents on the duty of prayer—urging them to pray for their children; for they cannot begin too early to lisp the praise of their Creator. I am convinced in my own mind, that children take notice of their parents' prayers, of their being in the constant habit of praying, and for what they pray, at a much earlier period of life, than most parents are aware. And as a reason for this opinion, I will relate an anecdote of a little boy about three or four years old. The story was told to me by the father of the child. Although a professor of religion this parent had neglected family prayer. The little child went to a tobacco house where was a pious negro man attending to curing tobacco—and not finding the old man in the house, he went round the corner of the house, and there found the old negro on his knees in earnest prayer to God. The child waited till he had finished his prayer—then asked him what he was praying for. The old man, took the occasion to tell the child about God, who he was, and our dependence upon him and our duty to pray to him. The child, a short time afterwards, told his father of the old man's prayer and conversation, and asked him why he did not pray? The father told him, "*he did.*" The child replied, "If you do I have never heard you," and added—"Papa, I wish you would pray, and let me hear you pray for me and my brothers and sisters, like uncle Joe."—The father said he could no longer neglect family prayer. Another reason, for the opinion above stated, is furnished by the following incident.—A professor of religion who had been in the habit of praying in his family, but having become careless, he began to neglect this duty. A short time afterwards his little child, who was just able to talk, said to him one day, "*Papa, is God dead?*" The father replied, "No, my dear, God is not dead, why do you ask me if God was dead?" The child answered—"Because, I used to hear you talk to God before we went to bed, but you have left off talking to him, and that made me think he was dead."

I am convinced that if parents could only feel the awful responsibility that rests upon them, they would be strict in the discharge of the duty of family prayer. P.

## Colonization.

A gentleman in Georgia has left 49 servants free, upon condition of their removal to Liberia. For this purpose they will be delivered over to the Colonization Society about the 25th of December. The Board have authorised the charter of a vessel to receive them and others (not exceeding 100,) which will sail about the 1st of January. We have already mentioned that the schooner Orion sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October with 30 or 40 emigrants for Liberia, and that the ship James Perkins is about to sail from Norfolk for the same destination with a much larger number.—An expedition is also fitting out at New-Orleans, for the conveyance of 80 or 100 emigrants from the Western States. A letter from Southampton County, Va. the scene of the late horrible massacre, states that not less than 245 in that County alone have made application for a passage, and that the number will probably be increased to 300. A new schooner, built expressly for the Colony, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th October, manned by a colored crew, and and carying out, besides, two families of emigrants. One of these families was liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherdstown, Va. and now President of a literary Institution in Indiana. This venerable man incurred an expense of $400 to secure the freedom of the husband, that he might not be separated from his companion, who was a servant in the family of Dr. M.—*Bost. Rec.*

The only way for a rich man to be healthy, is by exercise and abstinence; to live as if he was poor,—which are esteemed the worst parts of poverty.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Times.

## Abolition of Slavery.

Agreeably to the intimation given in my last number, I proceed to the subject of slavery. It is not without diffidence that I touch this most tender, may I not say this cancerous spot, on the moral and political and social face of Virginia. A few months have wrought a great change in public sentiment concerning this subject. To have alluded to the abolition of slavery six months ago, would have been deemed the work either of an enthusiast, or a fanatic. Even to advocate the very moderate pretensions of the Colonization Society, exposed those who did it to deep but varied reproaches. Reckless fanaticism, and blind enthusiasm, the cruelty of the incendiary and the folly of the sciolist, were alternately imputed to an association which numbered among its members dead and living, a Carroll and a Washington, a Harper, and a Crawford, a Clay, a La Fayette, a Monroe, a Marshall and a Madison. But our citizens begin to feel that the subject of slavery in all its bearings, must be studied, and that it cannot be studied by the people at large without being discussed in the public papers. To individuals who could abandon old Virginia without a sigh, to whom the tide of the James or the Rappahannock is not dearer than the waters of the Wabash or the Tennessee, all that is necessary is to bid a final farewell to the Old Dominion, to all the sweet recollections of their youth, and to the tombs of their fathers, and to seek a new home on the fertile banks of some Western river. But whilst there are individuals who can thus abandon their hereditary mansions with as much indifference as they would "migrate from the blue bed to the brown," there are others whose hearts are bound to Virginia by stronger and more tender ties. I desire for the sake of these, for the sake of Virginia, for the sake of my fellow-men, most carefully and diligently to enquire whether that great evil which has impoverished our lands, and made our personal habits so indolent, and driven so many of our people from us, can ever be removed? and if it can, at what expense and within what period?

Many of our citizens will emigrate without awaiting the result of this enquiry; others only wait to ascertain whether there is a fair prospect that the effort will be successful, and whether it will indeed be made. If they can hope that they can leave their children in a land unscathed by slavery, they will never abandon Virginia; but if she will close her eyes and rush headlong upon ruin, they will endeavour to save themselves and their families from participation in her fate. Let us see then whether it is practicable to remove the Slaves, and at what cost—and how the money can be raised. I think the whole loss ought not to fall on the owners of the Slaves. Yet if in no other way the end could be attained, I for one, as a slave holder, should say, let the whole loss fall on us? If this should be necessary, and the interference with vested rights were objected, I would, though most reluctantly, postpone the full operation of the scheme for some twelve or fourteen years, and then let it embrace those who should have been born after the plan was determined on.

But I think the loss should be divided, the public bearing about two-thirds and the slave owner about one-third. The effect of this would not be to diminish but to increase the exportation of Slaves from Virginia to other States. Painful as it is to see this traffic carried on, Virginia cannot stop it, while the other States will receive our Slaves. And if the public should pay but two thirds the price of the Slaves transported to Africa, whilst individuals in other States would pay the whole price, I think the number removed to other States would continue at least as large as it now is. In that case the present rate of increase would not be transcended. That rate is about one per cent. Admit that by the time the plan was brought into full operation there should be 500,000 Slaves in Virginia. The annual increase of these, at one per cent, would be 5,000. Now suppose equal numbers of males and females to be removed, the males valued at $450, two-thirds of which would be $300, and the females valued at $300 two-thirds of which would be $200, making an average price to be paid by the public of $250, an amount which no doubt would annually diminish, as the price of Negroes fell. Now 5000 negroes at $250 would amount to $1,250,000: add to this $150,000 as the expense of transporting and temporarily maintaining them; and the whole expense would be $1,400,000. The males removed should be persons between 16 and 17 years of age; the females between 13 and 14. Now as a number would be annually removed equal to the whole increase, and as that number would be composed of individuals, of such ages that their removal would affect the future increase of the race in the greatest possible degree. I believe that their numbers would not only not increase, but would diminish. And the number removed might be increased as the proportion of white persons in the State became greater, until the removal reached a point at which all the males who attained the age of sixteen and all the females who attained the age of fourteen in any given year, would during that year be removed. It is obvious that from this moment the only blacks in the country would be those, who, before the transportation reached this point had attained the age of 15, and when these individuals should have died off Virginia would possess a free white population only.

It will be asked, where is this $1,400,000, to come from? I answer from the coffers of the General Government! I admit that that government has not now the power to make such an appropriation, but I unhesitatingly say that the States ought at once to confer it. A petition asking the conferment of this favor was circulated at Chesterfield Court-House, on the third day of the Court last week, and was signed by nine-tenths of the people there, including in the number some of the largest slave-holders, and some of the most intelligent men, in that highly respectable county. There are circumstances in the present condition of the State and of our Union, in their relative interests, feelings and opinions, and circumstances in the present condition of the British Isles and the European continent, which I think the Christian would call leadings of Providence, directing to the path of duty and of safety. The Statesman, it seems to me, should regard them as constituting a state of things which would make his policy obvious.

ASHMUN.

## The Establishment in Danger.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated

LONDON, October 18, 1831.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I quoted to you the other day the following prophecy:—"On Saturday the 8th, at 6 o'clock, A. M. the Church Establishment of England was dissolved." And I believed and felt it true. I cannot open my eyes on the present prospects of the Church of England, as a State Establishment, but I too feel with, all the certainty of fact, that it is dissolved. "Whom God resolves to destroy, he first infatuates."

Look at the following quotations from a discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday, the 11th inst. the first day of the session after the rejection of the Reform Bill. Lord Suffield "confessed, that what had taken place within these few days had caused some change in his opinions respecting the general body of the right reverend Prelates, although his attachment to the Established church remained as strong as ever. He had always considered the existence of the Bishops in that house, as liable to one objection, which was, that they always threw almost the whole weight of their body into the scale of an oppressive and arbitrary Government. But the instant a liberal Government came into power, and proposed liberal and beneficial measures, the right reverend Prelates voted against them." And what does this tell in the place and circumstances where it was delivered?—The noble Lord was indeed called to order. But the Lord Chancellor, who of course determines questions of order, gave it not only his sanction, but took occasion to deliver himself of the following tremendous discharge of sarcasm, defiance, and prophecy:

"The Lord Chancellor did not think the noble Lord was out of order. The noble Lord was only making observations on the Bishops, to which not only they, but all noble Lords were exposed. The right reverend Prelates did not want to be exempt from observation! [cutting to the quick.] The right reverend Prelates had no doubt acted with the greatest disinterestedness. [tremendous irony.] Good God! [not commendable—profane] to impute to the right reverend Prelates, that they acted from selfish and interested motives! [biting sarcasm.] No! they had with the utmost disinterestedness acted against the present government. [a full and sweeping broadside.] They thought of tripping up the present government. [rather undignified, but nothing more significant—characteristic of the man] They had a right to do so. [a condescending, gracious allowance, but not the less cutting.] And it could not be imputed to them, that they were actuated by selfish motives, when they acted against the present government, and attempted to trip it up, and probably thought they had tripped it up." [a finished, blighting sneer of ineffable contempt.] And think of the manner too. Nothing can exceed the expressive and amazing power of the Chancellor's modulations of voice and gesture, in such a strain. And indeed in any thing else, when he pleases. It is simple, but it cannot be conceived. His voice and manner throw out inconceivably more than his words.

And has it indeed come to this! Where is reverence for my lords, the bishops?—That the people should run upon them is quite natural—to be expected. But that the Lord Chancellor of England, should rise from the Woolsack, and deliver himself of such undisguised contempt, such irony, and virtually sing out such a requiem of their reign, argues a new state of things. If they cannot be protected on their Bench—not even from the artillery of him who occupies the Woolsack—it would seem quite prudent and decent, and only rendering themselves suitable respect, to vacate that place, and undertake their proper office—the cure of souls.

Lord Ellenborough challenged the propriety of the Lord Chancellor's observations, as being out of order. The Bishop of London denied that the Bishops wished to trip up the present Government, and even conferred upon them a slender compliment:—that they had undertaken *one* thing for the advantage of the church. The Bishop of Landaff said: "As to the imputations *insinuated*, if not expressed, that they had voted from interested and selfish motives, he regarded them as idle sounds—as mere echoes of the discordant noises, with which they had been assailed on their entrence into that house." "Discordant noises—on their entrance into that house!" And what does that prove? Was such a thing ever done before?

The Bishop of Exeter: "Defied any of the accusers of the Bishops to show a single instance, in which they had voted from interested and selfish motives, although they had been outrageously insulted by a person holding the highest station in office." "If I am wrong," said the Bishop, "in being so warm," [a little compunction, which certainly argues some virtue] "I trust that the occasion will be some apology. A trumpery petition was presented, and that occasion was taken to hold out, that the clergy, who professed to be averse to all change, were the greatest disturbers of existing rights and institutions, and were spoken of with sarcasm and insult, as being interested and selfish, and engaged in a conspiracy against liberty. They (the Bishops) were ready to brave the clamor of the mob, even when urged on by those, (the ministers) whose duty it was to restrain their ebullitions."

Earl Grey: "This was the most unfounded accusation, that he had heard brought forward against any ministers, by any member of the Bench of Bishops. Whether the attack was personal to himself, or was meant for his noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, he did not know. But when the right reverend Prelate said, that they, (the Ministry) or some of them had spoken of the Bench of Bishops with reprobation and sarcasm, he would ask that right reverend Prelate, whether in the few words himself had just spoken, there was nothing like reprobation, or sarcasm?—As to the annoyances, which the right reverend Prelates might have received from the people, he and his colleagues had done every thing in their power to prevent such annoyances, both as regarded the right reverend Prelates themselves, and others, whose votes were most likely to expose them. He repelled with indignation and the utmost contempt the imputation, that the right reverend Prelate had made with a warmth, which little became the garb he wore, that the ministry had excited the mob to vilify the right reverend Prelates. There was not a syllable of truth in it. It was a most foul calumny. He called on the right reverend Prelate to state the evidence for so foul an imputation."

That must have been a sharp and strong provocation, indeed, to throw Earl Grey so much off from his ordinary staid demeanor—to extort from him such an indignant answer—especially to a Lord spiritual and dignitary of the church. Ordinarily the Bishops are apt to receive deference and courtesy. And Earl Grey himself is uncommonly dignified and courteous. But these are warm times.

My object in making these quotations, is to show, that the Bishops have not only lost all respect with the nation at large, but that they are treated with absolute and open contempt in the very place of their installed prerogatives, as political men. Even with all the hereditary attachment of the English to their ancient institutions, it has not been left to this day, for discerning men among them to see the incongruous relations of their church and state, and of the shocking impropriety of constituting ministers of religion, *ex officio* hereditary senators and legislators of the empire. But their right to that place has never before been openly drawn in question in Parliament. I do not speak of constitutional right. For that is undoubted in the existing order of things. But of the right of propriety. Nor has this right been directly challenged in that place. But the rustling leaves and yielding branches, show which way the wind blows. Considering the Lord Chancellor's ascendency of influence in the Government over the nation, and the circumstances in which he stood on Monday the 11th, the meaning and character of his descent upon the Bishops on that occasion, in all its relations and bearings, were enough to seal their doom, as Lords of the realm—and along with that, (for there will be no stopping till the work is finished) the doom of the church, as a state establishment. Take Earl Grey's language into the account also, relating to this topic, both as incorporated in his speech on the introduction of the Reform Bill, as well as on this particular occasion. This sort of dealing with the Bishops has hitherto been kept out of doors—certainly out of the House of Lords. But the time has now come, when a pouncing and rattling are heard upon the roof which has so long sheltered their prerogatives, and a voice unheard before in that place, except in the days of Cromwell, which they have all forgotten, thunders on their ears, in the very hall of their power, and from the mouth of the Premier of England: "Set your house in order." There can be no mistake in the meaning and tendencies of all this. The people have demanded, and will continue to demand a dissolution of the establishment. And the Government will be compelled to let it crumble into dust. It is true, indeed, that the pending Reform Bill—(I say *pending*—for although it has fallen, it will soon be up again, and marching onward to its destiny)—it is true that Bill does not invade the church. But the church will come next, or very soon. The folly and infatuation of the Bishops, as recently demonstrated, will hasten their downfall even to precipitation. Let all classes of Dissenters now unite, as they are likely to do, in suffering distraint for tithes, and they may say to the publicans:—"Go on, if you dare." And the next thing will be, a bill before Parliament to reduce the establishment to the common level.

## Moral Condition of Infants.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

*Mr. Editor*,—By the favor of a neighbor, I have been permitted to peruse the 25th number of the 2d volume of the Evangelist, published in the City of New York.

In that print, I saw something under the heard of, "*The moral condition of infants*," in "reply to "*Jeronymus*," signed V. D. M., in which, I think, the writer denies the *total* depravity of human nature. This is not a *new* thing under the sun—but that a *Presbyterian* should deny it, is rather startling. I only *suppose* V. D. M. is a Presbyterian—I know him not—nor do I *wish* to know him. Such sentiments as are advanced in that communication, (called arguments, I suppose,) are much like the logomachy of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, in the fifteenth century. Below is a specimen, quoted verbatim from *Pascal*.

"Shall I present you with a picture of the church amidst these different sentiments? I consider it like a man, who, leaving his native country to travel abroad, is met by robbers, who wound him so severely that they leave him half dead. He sends for three physicians, resident in the neighborhood. The first after probing his wounds, pronounces them to be mortal, assuring him that God alone can restore him. The second, wishing to flatter him, declares he has sufficient strength to reach home, and insulting the first for his opinion, threatens to be the ruin of him. The unfortunate patient, in this doubtful condition, as soon as he perceives the approach of the third, stretches out his hands to welcome him who is to decide the dispute. The physician upon examining his wounds, and ascertaining the opinions already given, coincides with the second, and these coalesce against the first to turn him out with contempt; and they now form the strongest party. The patient infers from this proceeding, that the third physician agrees with the second, and upon putting the question, he assures him most positively that his strength is sufficient for the proposed journey. The wounded man, however, expatiating upon his weakness, asks upon what he founds his opinion? 'Why, you have still got legs, and legs are the means, which, according to the constitution of nature, are sufficient for the purpose of walking.' 'Very true,' replies the wounded traveller; 'but have I all the strength which is requisite for making use of them, for really they seem useless to me in my present languishing condition?'—'Certainly they are,' returns the physician, 'and you never will be able to walk unless God vouchsafes some extraordinary assistance to sustain and guide you.' 'What then,' says the infirm man, 'have not I sufficient strength in myself to be fully able to walk?' 'O, no, far, very far from it.' 'Then you have a different opinion from your friend respecting my real condition.' 'I candidly admit, I have.'

"What do you suppose the wounded man would say to this? He complains of their strange proceeding, and of the ambiguous language of this third physician. He censures him for coalescing with the second, when he was in fact of a contrary opinion, though they agreed in appearance, and for driving away the first with whom he really coincided; and then, after trying his strength, and finding by experience the truth of his weakness, he dismisses them both; and recalling the first, puts himself under his care, follows his advice, and prays to God for the strength which he confesses he needs. His petitions are heard, and he ultimately returns home in peace."

*Provincial Letters*, pp. 40, 41.

[We omit our correspondent's personal application of this allegory, and leave it for every one to derive from it whatever instruction it affords.—*Ed.*]

Suppose I were to ask V. D. M., why is it that the cub of a tiger when bred up tame, discovers the temper and disposition of its parents, and not that of the lamb? Its parents had no agency in imparting to it its ferocity! And again: why is it that a thorn does not produce figs? Or why is it that a bitter fountain does not send forth sweet waters?—A correct answer to the preceding questions, would help us much, to understand why and how the descendants of Adam are involved in his guilt, and are *born* sinners.

DANIEL.

## Prisoners of the Lord.

It is indeed a strange thing that in the United States and in the year 1831, there should be men in prison 'for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.' Such a thing might have been expected in lands of heathenism, or Mohammedanism—but who expected it in this land? When the churches were praying for Asaad Shidiak, a 'prisoner of the Lord' in Asia Minor, who thought that they would so soon be called upon to raise their supplication for their own brethren, in a similar situation, in our own land? We well recollect when a meeting was held in this city as Mr. Bingham and some others were about to depart for the Sandwich Islands—and we then felt sympathy for our brethren who were going so far away from christian institutions and christian friends, to a land of savages, where imprisonment and death might soon be their lot. We did not anticipate that they would be saved, in that land, from the violence of those who profess to be christians, by the resolute defence of the Sandwich Islanders. Nor did we anticipate that these our brethren would so soon be called to enter into their closets and pray for fellow-missionaries in the United States in bonds for preaching the truth. We did not anticipate that so soon in the Sandwich Islands churches of Christ would be supplicating that missionaries in this land of freedom might be saved 'from unreasonable and cruel men.' What a spectacle will be presented to the world, when the prayers of saints shall ascend for 'the prisoners of the Lord' in the United States, from Greenland, and from Bombay, and from Ceylon, and from the Hottentots of South Africa, and from the islands of the Southern Sea! '*They call us to deliver*,—not *their* land from error's chain'—but *our own* from the disgrace of persecution. Who can read the fact recorded in another part of our paper, that the Cherokees are contributing to aid the wife of an imprisoned missionary to visit her husband, and not fear that the Gospel will be taken from us, and be given to a nation that will bring forth the fruits of righteousness.—*Connecticut Observer.*


# THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1832.


## City Election.

The election for Mayor and Councilmen for the city of Lexington, was held on Saturday last. The contest was quite animated. On closing the polls at a late hour, in the evening, the following was ascertained to be the result:

*CANDIDATES ELECTED.*

FOR MAYOR.

CHARLTON HUNT, 326

FOR COUNCILMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Richard Higgins*, | 531 | *Thos. P. Hart*, | 343 |
| *Stephen Chipley*, | 421 | *Thomas M. Hickey*, | 332 |
| *Robert S. Todd*, | 368 | *Luther Stephens*, | 318 |
| *William A. Leavy*, | 364 | *Leslie Combs*, | 317 |
| *Richard Ashton*, | 359 | *John Brand*, | 315 |
| *David Megowan*, | 345 | *Benjamin Gratz*, | 311 |

*CANDIDATES NOT ELECTED.*

FOR MAYOR.

DANIEL BRADFORD, 305

FOR COUNCILMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Edward Oldham*, | 305 | *J. B. Johnson*, | 258 |
| *Caleb W. Cloud*, | 304 | *J. O. Harrison*, | 274 |
| *J. G. McKinney*, | 287 | *Francis McAlear*, | 219 |
| *G. McKinney*, | 228 | *J. Hull*, | 245 |
| *J. Shrock*, | 291 | *A. W. Parker*, | 196 |

## Transylvania University.

The "*Transylvania Journal of Medicine—Extra*," containing a catalogue of the officers and students in the Medical and Law Departments of Transylvania University, is now lying on our table.

From this catalogue we learn, that the Medical faculty of this institution consists of seven professors; the Law Department has two professors. The total number of students in the Medical class is 213, from the following states: From Kentucky, 62; Tennessee, 41; Georgia, 22; S. Carolina, 21; Alabama, 21; Virginia, 14; Mississippi, 12; N. Carolina, 11; Missouri, 2; Indiana, 2; Arkansas Territory, 2; Louisiana, 1; France, 1; Ireland, 1.

The Law class numbers 37 students, from 4 different states.

## Political Madness.

The bill authorizing the immediate survey, distribution, and occupancy of the Cherokee lands, has passed the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, by a vote of 73 to 47. Amendments, making allowance for the Indian improvements, were rejected. At the date of the latest intelligence, the bill was before the Senate.

The Georgia Senate has at its present session, passed resolutions, by a unanimous vote, declaring the act passed by the last Legislature of that state, making it penal to reside within the limits of the Cherokee lands claimed by the state of Georgia, without taking the oath to support the constitution and laws of the state,—is not in violation of either the letter or spirit of the Federal constitution;—that when the superior courts of Georgia have pronounced the sentence of the law, "no court has the right to re-hear, overrule, and reverse their decisions, or in any way impede the execution of their decrees;"—that any attempt to reverse the decision of the superior courts of Gwinnett county, in the case of the two imprisoned missionaries, by the Supreme Court of the United States, would be held as "an unconstitutional and arbitrary interference, and treated as such;"—that the state of Georgia will not "so far compromit her dignity as a sovereign state," as to appear in answer to any proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States touching an interference with the decisions of her courts in criminal matters;—and, finally, that the Governor of Georgia be authorized to disregard every mandate, process, &c. proceeding from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., respecting the execution of the sentence of the State Courts, in criminal cases; and that he be "authorized and required to resist and repel any and every invasion, from whatever direction it may come, upon the administration of the criminal laws" of that state.

These high-handed measures contain, we presume, the very essence of the famous *nullification* doctrine. They need not a single word of comment.

## Reprehensible Practices.

We have lately had the query proposed to us, whether the practice of smoking cigars in the church, previous to Divine worship, should be tolerated among a community having any pretension to refinement or decency.

We acknowledge, that, at first, we supposed the friend who proposed this query, to be jesting with us. We could with difficulty bring ourselves to believe, that any individual in the habit of attending public worship in such a community as ours, could be so utterly ignorant or regardless of the common decencies of life, as to indulge, in the house of God, in a practice so unseemly, so offensive, and indecorous. Yet, slow as we were of belief, and exalted as was our idea of the morals of our church-going community, we were bound to give credence to the statement of the gentleman who assured us, that this disgusting practice was common in the church in his own neighborhood.

Now, without adventuring any opinion respecting the general practice of smoking, we feel perfectly safe in affirming, that the use of cigars, in a house dedicated to Divine worship, should meet with the reprehension of every respectable member of the community. There is something in the practice so irreverent, so revolting, that it needs no argument so bring it under the ban of public reprobation. But this is not all. The odour of tobacco is particularly offensive to many persons. We have known females, especially, to be made quite sick by inhaling the fumes from a cigar. Should our remarks, then, fall under the notice of any addicted to the offensive practice of smoking tobacco in the house of God, may we not indulge the hope, that they will be persuaded to pay such respect to the place and to the comfort of their fellow-worshippers, as to forsake a practice discreditable as it is offensive!

While upon this subject, it may not be improper to take a brief notice of another practice, not at all uncommon in some of our churches, which, if it is not so offensive to the congregation as the one we have named above, has quite as irreverent and unseemly an appearance. We allude to the practice of eating fruit, &c. during Divine service. We do not pretend to say, that it may not sometimes be necessary for little children to eat a biscuit at such a time, yet even that, we should suppose, might be dispensed with under proper management. Our remarks are addressed particularly to adult persons. Such persons we have seen,—some of them professors of religion,—very composedly eating their fruit or cakes, while the minister of the gospel was engaged in discoursing on the most solemn themes. Such a scene, on such an occasion, must be annoying to every member of the congregation who has any correct notions of propriety. To the preacher it must be peculiarly so. And yet this uncouth and indecorous practice is indulged in, Sabbath after Sabbath, by those from whom we might expect better things. Can it be, that they are unconscious of the impropriety of such conduct, or, do they bid defiance to public opinion, and feel no concern about the comfort of those who worship with them in the same sanctuary? The indignant language of the Apostle, to the christians at Corinth, might well be applied to such: "What! have ye not houses to eat and drink in? or despise ye the church of God!"

## Post-Office Laws.

According to the existing Post-Office Laws, Postmasters who fail to notify the publishers of periodicals, in case subscribers do not take their papers from their offices in due season, "*are liable to pay the sum which would be due from subscribers.*" And, a subscriber to any periodical, is legally bound to pay for all numbers sent to any Post-Office, till due notice for a discontinuance is received by the publisher, and all arrearages are paid.

If these equitable regulations were attended to as they should be, publishers of periodicals would be saved much unnecessary trouble and expense.

"*A Lover of Truth*" is informed, that we think the publication of his article could, in no way, be productive of good. We feel unwilling, at this time, to engage in such a controversy as the publication of his communication would probably excite.

We have lately received two communications, in which we are requested to publish an extract from the last number of the Biblical Repertory. The request shall be complied with next week.

## Revival at Bloomingburgh, Ohio.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

BLOOMINGBURGH, Dec. 30, 1831.

"Dear Brother,—We know that you will rejoice with us, when we tell you, that the Good One has sprinkled some mercy drops upon Bloomingburgh Church.—We had been cold and formal. We were like the heath in the desert. Whilst the neighboring churches were refreshed with heavenly dews, our

fleece remained dry. But good has come. How did it come? Why did it come? Whence did it come? We are instructed, and humbled, and encouraged, and comforted. We have, in the course of the fall and winter, received to the communion of the church 105 members on examination.—Of these, 20 have been baptized. Among them were grand-fathers and grand-mothers from 60 to 70 years of age, and little children, of 7, 9, 10, and 12 years.

We have preached the doctrines of the reformation, the doctrines of the Confession of Faith. Under these, the careless have been alarmed, inquirers directed, and believers comforted and edified. We have, at the discretion of the Church Session, admitted or rejected applicants,—and then have exhorted our new members, among other christian duties, to contribute, as the Lord may have prospered them, to every institution which has for its object the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom." W. DICKEY.

## Fifth Census.

Extracted from a statement accompanying a message from the President, to Congress, Dec. 7, 1831.

RECAPITULATION,

*Exhibiting the General Aggregate Amount of each description of persons in the United States, by classes.*

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males—under 5 years of age, | | 972,194 | |
| of 5 and under | 10, | 782,637 | |
| of 10 " | 15, | 671,683 | |
| of 15 " | 20, | 575,614 | |
| of 20 " | 30, | 952,902 | |
| of 30 " | 40, | 592,596 | |
| of 40 " | 50, | 369,370 | |
| of 50 " | 60, | 230,500 | |
| of 60 " | 70, | 134,910 | |
| of 70 " | 80, | 58,136 | |
| of 80 " | 90, | 15,945 | |
| of 90 " | 100, | 1,993 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 274— | 5,558,759 |
| Females—under 5 years of age, | | 920,104 | |
| of 5 and under | 10, | 751,649 | |
| of 10 " | 15, | 639,963 | |
| of 15 " | 20, | 597,713 | |
| of 20 " | 30, | 915,662 | |
| of 30 " | 40, | 555,565 | |
| of 40 " | 50, | 355,425 | |
| of 50 " | 60, | 255,723 | |
| of 60 " | 70, | 130,866 | |
| of 70 " | 80, | 58,034 | |
| of 80 " | 90, | 17,372 | |
| of 90 " | 100, | 2,484 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 234— | 5,167,299 |
| Total number of free whites, | | | 10,526,058 |

SLAVES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males—under 10 years of age, | | 353,845 | |
| of 10 and under | 24, | 313,676 | |
| of 24 " | 36, | 185,654 | |
| of 36 " | 55, | 118,996 | |
| of 55 " | 100, | 41,456 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 718— | 1,014,345 |
| Females—under 10 years of age, | | 347,566 | |
| of 10 and under | 24, | 308,793 | |
| of 24 " | 36, | 136,082 | |
| of 36 " | 55, | 111,753 | |
| of 55 " | 100, | 41,422 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 668— | 996,284 |
| Total number of slaves, | | | 2,010,629 |

FREE COLOURED PERSONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males—under 10 years of age, | | 48,737 | |
| of 10 and under | 24, | 43,126 | |
| of 24 " | 36, | 27,628 | |
| of 36 " | 55, | 22,262 | |
| of 55 " | 100, | 11,375 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 266— | 153,495 |
| Females—under 10 years of age, | | 47,347 | |
| of 10 and under | 24, | 43,125 | |
| of 24 " | 36, | 32,504 | |
| of 36 " | 55, | 24,266 | |
| of 55 " | 100, | 13,369 | |
| of 100 and upwards, | | 361— | 165,962 |
| Total number of free coloured persons, | | | 319,457 |
| *Total aggregate of the United States,* | | | 12,856,154. |

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

We have been politely furnished by one of our representatives, with a list of acts passed at the late session of the General Assembly. The great proportion of these acts being of a private and local character, their republication in our paper is deemed unnecessary. Among the acts passed are the following:

An act to incorporate the Lexington, Chilesburg and Winchester Turnpike Company; the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Company; a Bridge Company at Louisville; the Louisville Merchant's Insurance Company: the Green River Rail Road Company, (from Russelville through Todd, Christian, Trigg, Caldwell and Livingston counties, to the Ohio River;) the Rolling Fork Bridge Company, and the City of Lexington. The Charter of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company was so amended as to authorize charges for transportation whenever any part of the road shall be completed; and the Louisville City Charter was so amended as to prohibit the granting of licenses to Lottery brokers. The Revenue law was amended so as to require the taxes to be collected the year of their assessment: tavern keepers, clock pedlars, and stud keepers to pay taxes in advance and obtain licenses.

An act to fix the ratio and apportion the representation for the ensuing four years. The ratio for each representative was fixed at 954. It gives to the county of Adair one representative; Allen 1; Anderson 1; Bourbon 2; Bracken 1; Bullitt 1; Bath 1; Barren 2; Breckenridge & Hancock 1; Boone 1; Butler and Edmonson 1; Campbell 2; Caldwell 1; Cumberland 1; Christian 2; Clarke 2; Clay and Harlan 1; Calloway and McCracken 1; Casey 1; Daviess 1; Estill and Perry 1; Fleming 2; Franklin 1; Fayette 3; Floyd and Pike 1; Garrard 1; Green 2; Greenup 1; Gallatin 1; Graves and Hickman 1; Grant and Pendleton 1; Grayson 1; Harrison 2; Hardin and Mead 3; Hart 1; Hopkins 1; Henderson 1; Henry 2; Jefferson 2; City of Louisville 2; Jessamine 1; Knox and Whitley 1; Lawrence and Morgan 1; Lincoln 2; Lewis 1; Livingston 1; Logan 2; Laurel and Rockcastle 1; Mason 3; Monroe 1, Mercer 3; Madison 2; Montgomery 2; Muhlenburg 1; Nelson 2; Nicholas 1; Oldham 1; Ohio 1; Owen 1; Pulaski 1; Russell 1; Shelby 2; Scott 2; Simpson 1; Spencer 1; Trigg 1; Todd 1; Union 1; Warren 2; Woodford 1; Washington 3; and Wayne 1.

*Senate*—The counties of Calloway, Hickman McCracken and Graves shall compose the first Senatorial District, Livingston, Caldwell and Trigg the second; Christian and Todd the third; Logan and Simpson the fourth; Henderson, Union and Hopkins the fifth; Warren and Allan the sixth; Barren and Edmonson the seventh; Green and Hart the eighth; Cumberland and Monroe the ninth; Adair, Casey and Russell the tenth; Pulaski and Wayne the eleventh; Breckenridge, Hancock, Ohio & Daviess the twelfth; Butler, Grayson and Muhlenburg the thirteenth; Hardin and Meade the fourteenth; the City of Louisville, Jefferson and Bullitt the fifteenth; Oldham and Henry the sixteenth; Shelby the seventeenth; Nelson and Spencer the eighteenth; Washington the nineteenth; Mercer the 20th; Lincoln, Rockastle and Laurel the 21st; Garrard the 22nd; Madison the 23rd; Knox, Clay, Harlan and Whitley the 24th; Gallatin, Boone and Grant the 25th; Campbell and Pendleton the 26th; Bracken and Nicholas the 27th; Franklin, Owen and Anderson the 28th; Harrison and Scott the 29th, Bourbon the 30th; Fayette the 31st; Woodford and Jessamine the 32nd; Montgomery & Bath the 33d; Greenup, Lewis and Lawrence the 34th; Fleming the 35th; Mason the 36th; Morgan, Floyd, Pike and Perry the 37th; and Clarke and Estill shall compose the 38th senatorial district.

*Maysville Eagle.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cholera sweeps westward through Europe with fearful rapidity. It has reached Hamburgh and probably the other commercial cities of the German Sea. They begin to expect it at Paris: and, we are informed, extensive provision against it is commenced.—It will probably visit England. Will it stop there? Will the ocean be a barrier against it? Will it walk in desolation over our land?

A medical writer at Moscow, of some credit, assures us of his conviction that it will pass onward over the whole earth. According to him, it is not contagious; which opinion is formed from the dissection without injury, by himself, of more than one hundred persons who had died of it. He tells us, it is disseminated through the air by some mysterious process; against which cordons, sanitaires and quarantines are no protection.

An article in the *Zeitung fuer die eleganter welt*, which we translate, seems to agree, that the epidemic cholera, at least its likeness, has been in Europe before.—*The Sun.*

"According to an article before us, the 'Black Death,' which desolated Europe between 1346 and 1350, was the same pestilence as the present cholera. This rests on the authority of Matteo Vilan, a cotemporary. The epidemic of 1346, the cholera, arose in the regions of India and China.—Within a year it passed over a third part of Asia, and penetrated southwardly to the Mediterranean sea, then northwardly, through the Greek empire to Russia. In 1348, it reached Italy and France; 1349 Spain, England and Scotland; in 1350, all the other nations of northern Europe. More than three-fifths of the population perished.—Like the cholera, it produced vomiting of blood and rapid mortality. The infected died on the first day; or at farthest, on the second or third. Some of its symptoms, however, were like the present Plague of the Levant. Climate and seasons seem to have availed but little against it, as now against the cholera.

Letters from London mention that a disorder, there called Influenza, was very prevalent in that city about the first of October. From the accounts, it was very similar to the prevailing malady, with the same name, of which we on this side of the water have recently had such general experience.

## SUMMARY.

*Dr. Cooper of South Carolina.*—The following preamble and resolution were offered to the Legislature of South Carolina on the 2d ultimo, and were made the special order of the day for Tuesday.

"Whereas, the College of the State of South Carolina is a Public Institution, and derives the funds which pay the salaries of the President and Professors exclusively from the public treasury—And whereas the religious tenets held and promulgated by the President of said College are of such character as to be dangerous to the youth and abhorrent to the feelings of the mass of the community who are by law bound to advance the money which sustains said College—And whereas this cause presents an insuperable objection to many of the good people of this State, sending their sons to this institution for instruction: Therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Board of Trustees be, and are hereby requested forthwith to remove the said President of the College from his office."

*Miraculous Escape.*—Miss Jane Stewart, daughter of Alvan Stewart, Esq. of this village, being unwell last Saturday, and the day being cold, she retired to a chamber for rest and sleep, whither was conveyed a quantity of burning charcoal to warm the room.—Having laid down, she soon experienced an uneasy sensation, for which she could not account, and got up with a view, it is probable, of retiring from the chamber: in her efforts to do so, however, she fell on her face, which caused her nose to bleed. A little brother, about 4 years of age, near the same time, contrary to all experience the past fall and present winter, providentially went up stairs and opened the door of the chamber where she had fallen senseless: and this producing a fresh current of air in the room, enabled her to respire with a groan, that alarmed her mother below, who with the father rushed into the room, and rescued their darling daughter from the jaws of death. On being carried into the open air, and after chafing her temples and the application of the usual remedies in similar cases, it was some minutes before she was restored to animation. Through a merciful Providence she is now perfectly well.

This should operate as an additional warning, were any necessary, against the pernicious and dangerous habit of carrying live coals into any sleeping apartment. The number of valuable lives lost in this way yearly, in our country is great. Let all beware in future.—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

According to the New Orleans papers, there were imported into that port during the week commencing on the 16th ult. from various parts of the United States, 371 slaves, principally from Virginia.

In Portland the overseers of the poor lately sent a family to the alms-house, the father of which was found dead drunk in bed, the mother crazy with rum, and a child three years old almost burnt to death in its cradle.

A Detroit paper estimates the present population of Michigan, exclusive of the N. W. Territory, at 44,000.

The Duke of Newcastle has 400 yeomanry stationed in his residence, Clumber Castle, and cannon are mounted in the building. This is the man who said of the six rotten boroughs which he owned and sold, that he had a right to do as he liked with his own'—he does not find it very easy to do so.

FROM LIBERIA.—Captain Durfee, of the schooner Eagle, from Liberia bound to Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk,—sailed 4th October, at which time he states that the affairs of the Colonoy were in a flourishing condition, and good health smiled on their prospects.

The *Influenza* prevails in this city to an extent which has never before been equalled.—From what we see and hear, we are certain that a large majority of the population has been, or is now affected by the disease. The cases which partake of a difficult and dangerous character, we learn, are generally those arising from relapses.—*Balt. American.*

*Influenza*—It is said that there are in Boston 20,000 persons (about one-third the population) afflicted with the prevailing influenza.

It is estimated that the Capital now invested in the various manufactoring establishments in the U. S. amount to $250,000,000

GOLD DIGGING.—The best tools in the business, a *plough* and a *hoe*—the best place to seek for it, *above ground.*—*National Republican.*

MARRIED—In Frankfort, on Thursday the 29th inst. by the Rev. John T. Edgar, Maj. WM. H. DAVIS, Esq. of Hartford, to Miss ARABELLA SCOTT, daughter of the late Col. John M. Scott.

On the same evening, in South Frankfort, CABELL H. FENWICK, Esq. to Miss MARY TODD, daughter of Judge Samuel Todd.

In Jessamine county, 30th December, Dr. JOHN L. PRICE to Miss NANCY HORD.

## OBITUARY.

For the Western Luminary.

Departed this life on the 27th ult., at his residence in Madison county, Mr. ARCHIBALD CURLE, aged 7 . The character of the deceased, and the circumstances of his final illness and departure, undoubtedly call for more than a mere common newspaper notice. In him was so signally displayed the triumph of faith, over the pains and fears of death, that his example ought to be held up for the cheering and encouragement of the surviving christian, when the hour of his departure shall be at hand, and when he shall be called to tread "the dark valley of the shadow of death;" and as an admonition to the impenitent to prepare to meet the king of terrors with the same composure and triumphant satisfaction, whenever the summons to them shall arrive.

Man at his best estate is vanity. The scriptures of truth assure us, and daily experience prove the fact, "that man is as the flower of the field; in the morning it groweth up, but in the evening it is cut down and withereth." Though sin entered into the world, and death by sin, yet through the gospel, life and immortality are brought to light, and the believer in Jesus can triumph in full view of his immediate dissolution.

The comforts, consolations and prospects of the dying christian, are a full confirmation of the truth of revelation: it gives support beyond all that nature could afford, smoothes the bed of sickness, tranquilizes the soul, illumines its passage into eternity, and looks into the grave in certain assurance of a joyful resurrection. The experience of our deceased brother is another additional evidence that religion is no cunningly devised fable, but is the wisdom of God, and the power of God to every one that believeth.

We would not speak in terms of commendation of our beloved brother, any farther than he was enabled to follow his Lord and Master; he is beyond the reach of praise or censure, and whatever he was as a christian, he always acknowledged he was by the grace of God.

The subject of this obituary had for a number of years been a member of the Presbyterian church, and officiated as an elder in the same. Seldom has a person been known combining in his character more amiable qualities; as a private christian his life was remarkably exemplary; as an officer in the church he was grave, faithful, and laborious in the discharge of his official duties. He was strictly conscientious in the performance of all personal and relatives duties. He was the good citizen, the obliging neighbor, the loving husband, and the most tender and affectionate parent. During his last illness he maintained the same equanimity of temper and conduct, which had so eminently characterized his past life. Although his affliction was tedious and distressing, he was not heard to utter one repining word, or manifest the least impatience under his sufferings. To the kind friends who attended him most anxiously and tenderly, he exhibited the highest degree of gratitude.

The writer of this hasty sketch, had the pleasure of frequently visiting him on his dying bed, and of hearing him express his unshaken confidence in his Lord and Redeemer. He was confident his dissolution was near at hand, and spoke of death with the utmost composure. When he drew near to the closing scene, being asked how he then viewed the Savior; he replied. "very precious indeed;"—after this, owing to an inability to articulate intelligibly he said but little, he fell asleep in Christ, and without a struggle gently breathed his last, and according to the evidence he exhibited, he closed his eyes in the full assurance of hope.

He has left an infirm and aged partner, a large family of children, and a numerous circle of other friends to lament his loss; but God has sweetened to them the cup of affliction; they are not called to mourn as those who have "no hope." May they follow his example, and by the same life of devotedness, piety and usefulness here, prepare to follow him whither he has gone; so that when they are called to cross the Jordan of death, and their feet shall be planted on the peaceful shores of a happy immortality, they may then meet their friend who has gone before, and spend with him an eternity of bliss.

The above remarks are not made simply to eulogise the deceased. Of this he has no need. They are intended to exhibit the experimental and saving influence of the gospel. His character is brought to view for the imitation of travellers to eternity. Reader, wouldst thou die his death? Thou must also live his life. Sinner, "prepare to meet thy God." Slumbering christian, be thou also ready, for in such an hour as thou thinkest not, the Son of man cometh. B.

DIED.—In this place, on the 1st inst. Mr. WILLIAM FERRIL BAIRD, of Tennessee, in the 23d year of his age. The deceased was an amiable and respectable member of the Medical Class of Transylvania University, whose manly deportment and studious habits gave promise of great future usefulness in his profession. It will afford consolation to his bereaved relations to know that he received from the Medical Faculty during his fatal illness, and from his numerous friends who were around him, all the aid that professional skill or kindness could suggest, and that he manifested in his last moments, the composure and resignation of a Christian.—*Lex. Obs.*

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
*Medical Department, Jan. 2d, 1831.*

At a meeting of the Medical Class of Transylvania University, assembled in the Medical Hall for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their late friend and fellow-student, WILLIAM FERRIL BAIRD, Mr. J. W. Robertson was called to the chair, and Mr William Mason appointed secretary: Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. That in consideration of the high respect we entertain for the memory of our late friend and fellow-student Mr. Wm. F. Baird, we will attend his remains to their final abode from his late residence this evening at 3 o'clock.

2d. That the Medical Class deeply sympathize with the friends of the deceased in the loss they have sustained, and do unfeignedly tender their condolence.

3d. That the thanks of the Medical Class be presented to Professors Yandell and Dudley, and to Mr. and Mrs. Beach, for their unremitted attention to the deceased during his illness.

4th. That we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

5th. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary in behalf of the class, be forwarded to the friends of the deceased; and that a copy be furnished the editors of the newspapers in this place, and of the Nashville Banner for pulication.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Ch'm.
WILLIAM MASON, Sec'y.

DIED,—Lately, in Philadelphia, the celebrated banker, STEPHEN GIRARD.

—— In Philadelphia, on the evening of the 25th ult. the Rev. JOSEPH SANFORD, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, in that city.

DIED, on Sunday the 25th ult. MRS MARY W. MARSHALL, in the 66th year of her age, the consort of JOHN MARSHALL, *the Chief Justice of the United States;* leaving an affectionate husband, six children and a large circle of friends to lament her death.

—— In Massachusetts, Miss HANNAH ADAMS, a writer of considerable celebrity, and author of several useful books.

## COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's Price Current.

*New Orleans*, Dec. 17.

*The Weather.*—Our remarks on this subject last week are yet applicable to their full extent: the weather has not changed for the better. If possible it is worse this week than last: Thursday in particular was a very raw day, the eves of the houses had icicles appending from them, the rain for a moment froze as it fell, the streets leading to the shipping were covered with a sheet of ice; the danger of passing over them prevented us from correcting the Shipping list in the usual way.—Out-door business has been measurably suspended, and at best has crept slowly on; the shipping could neither discharge nor take in; the steam boats came in for a full share of the general delay, and the arrivals by way of the river have consequently been small. The Mississippi has fallen near two feet, and was yesterday about 9 feet below high water mark.

SUGAR continues dull, and prices without material change; much of that of fine quality in the hands of the commission merchant is limited at prices that cannot be obtained. 6 a 6½ cents, while on the contrary orders for purchase do not generally exceed 5 a 5¼ and for a superior article 5¾ cents.

MOLASSES is brisk as ever, and commands readily 20 a 21 cents on plantations as far as 60 miles up the river.

TOBACCO. We have no sales to report—the small quantity in market has entirely ceased to interest the trade

FLOUR is comparatively scarce and has been sold during the week at $6 a 6 25, and is now selling at $6 50 briskly. No arrival this week.

PORK remains extremely dull—we quote mess inspected, at $12 per bbl. There is little however in market that will bear inspection

BACON and BEEF have not altered in price; the demand of the former is fair at 6 cents per lb. hog round, and the latter, mess, a $8 per bbl.

LARD continues at former rates, 7, 7 to 8 cents per lb.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE have not experienced any change in price or demand; both are dull—Bagging 18 a 19 cts. per yard—Rope 8 a 8½ cents per lb.

From the Louisville Price Current, Dec. 31.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COAL. In consequence of the long continuance of the cold weather, this article has arisen to the enormous price of 37½ cts. per bushel.

COFFEE. There has been some stir in the market this week. Among the sales reported, we note 75 bags fair Havana at 14½ cents, 4 months, and 72 bags very inferior at 14 cents, cash. By the single bag, a prime article is sold at from 16 a 17 cents per lb.

COTTON. The only sale reported is 21 bales inferior Tennessee, at 7 cents, 6 months.

FLAXSEED. We alter the range of our quotations to 62½ a 75 cents per bushel. The latter price is given for large quantities. The crop in the eastern states is said to be a short one.

SALT PETRE. We note a sale of 100 bags, Crude, in the early part of the week, at 11 cents, 4 months.

SUGAR Sales of 75 hhds. prime New-Orleans, at 7 a 7¼ cts. 4 months; 20 hhds fair, at 6¼ cents, same terms. Also, 54 bbls. Loaf at 13 a 15½ cents, 4 months.

[From the same, January 7.]

BACON. Hams 6 a 7 cents, Hog Round 5 a 6 cents, which are the ruling prices for new.

CANDLES. Sperm. are scarce, and in but two or three hands. We quote at 35 a 37½ cents.

COFFEE. The only sale reported is a lot of 75 bags Havana, fair, at 14½ cents, 4 months. The latest New York dates represent the market as quiet, buyers and sellers appearing to be waiting for further advices from Europe, or the first of January, when the stock in bond will be released by the reduced duty.

COTTON. We notice a sale of 139 bales Tennessee at 8¼ cents, 4 months, and another of 18 bales rather inferior at 8 cents, same terms.

FLOUR. The sales of the week have been principally at retail, at from $5,25 a $5,50 per bbl.

SALT. We have to report a sale of 100 bags Turk's Island, at 85 cents per bushel, 4 months.


## PAINTING OF CAIN.

*For the Benefit of the Female Benevolent Society.*

THE Proprietor respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that on Monday next, the 16th., the receipts arising from the exhibition of *CAIN*, will be presented to the Female Benevolent Society.

N. B. Also illuminated on the evening of the above named day. Jan. 11, 1832.—23-1w.

# CAIN.

THE citizens of Lexington are respectfully informed, that the celebrated PAINTING of *CAIN meditating the murder of his brother Abel*, (by DAVID, who was the favorite artist of the discriminating Napoleon,) will be exhibited for a short time, in Mr. POSTLETHWAITE'S *Ball Room*, (opening on Monday.)

This splendid Painting has been universally pronounced of the very first order—the magical talents of its author have been most happily displayed. He has disdained all adventitious circumstances and accessaries, and embodied the whole of his subject in the astonishing figure of *Cain, his wife and Children.*

☞Open at 9 A. M. until dark; and will be brilliantly illuminated three evenings in the week, viz: Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Admittance 25 cents; Children half price. Season tickets 50 cents December 30, 1831.—27-4t.

## ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION in this institution will commence on *Monday, the 2nd January*, and its founder is happy in being able to call the attention of the public to it, under a considerably extended form. Its buildings are completed, furnishing accommodations equal to those afforded by a three story building a hundred feet long. A Gymnasium is erecting. The *Apparatus* and *Library* have been much increased, and the important principle of the subdivision of labour will be more extensively applied. Instruction in the *Dead Languages* will have the exclusive attention of one teacher, *Mathematics* of another, the *Natural Sciences* of another, *French* of another, &c. employing in all a *regular Faculty* of eight persons.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding in the family of the Principal, together with Tuition, per session, | $80 00 |
| Tuition " | 20 00 |
| Use of Library, Museum, Apparatus, &c. | 5 00 |

An additional charge of $10 per session, will be made for instruction in French, which will be taught by a *French gentleman*, who has had many years expersence in the business.

Payment of all fees will be required semiannually in advance, and no person shall be admitted into the institution, until this regulation shall have been complied with.

Lexington, Dec. 28, 1831—26-6t.

## ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

*COMMON SCHOOL.*

FOR the purpose of accommodating those persons who wish to obtain for their sons only the ordinary English Education, a *Common School* will be connected with this Institution, (to commence the 1st January,) in which will be taught.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing Arithmetic per quarter. | $6 00 |
| English Grammer, Geography, History, &c. per quarter, | $7 50 |

## *Calvinistic Magazine.*

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15-tf.

## *To be Rented,*

A VALUABLE FARM with good buildings on it; also a good BLACKSMITH, and several other hands. Enquire of JAMES E. DAVIS.

December 28, 1831—26-2w

## *Bagging Weavers' Brushes.*

20 DOZEN pair of bagging weavers' brushes of a superior quality, for sale by the subscriber. With a general assortment of brushes at his BRUSH MANUFACTORY,—which is removed seven doors above the Court House, on Main Street.

☞CASH.☜

The highest price will be given for clean combed scalded *Hog's Bristles.* JNO. LOCKWOOD.

Lex. Dec. 21, 1831. 25-6t.

## HATS! HATS!!

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and informs them that he still continues to keep on hand a constant supply of *HATS* of good quality, and at prices varying from $1 75 to $8 00. Hats made to order on the shortest notice. He also has on hand for sale at his stand, a few doors south of the Post-Office, a well assorted lot of

**Fancy Jewellery,**

Such as *Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Shirt-Buttons, &c. &c.* Also a constant supply of

***BRAZILIAN COMBS,***

Of various sizes and patterns, and a great many other fancy articles. Combs repaired on short notice and in the best manner, and the highest price given for old shell.

☞A constant supply of Essences of Peppermint. Cinnamon, Burgamot, Lemon, Lavender, Cloves, &c, &c. for sale as above. J. C. CURLE.

Lexington, Dec. 7th, 1831. 23-tf.

## JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, RIDING GIRDLE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

*Opposite Washington Hotel, Corner of Short and Main-cross Streets, Lexington, Ky.*

TRUSSES of all descriptions for every kind of rupture. Suspensory or scrotal bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds (with and without springs,) with private pockets, Medical Pocket Cases for phials or Instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Silk, Morocco, and Buck-skin Suspenders, a large assortment upon an improved principle. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages, a late invention, of great importance to those who practice Midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

*The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.*

Lexington, November 30, 1831. 22-tf.

## MACHINE CARDS.

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filletting, Comb Plate, &c.* kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior *Patent Balances,*
*Printing Ink*, of best quality.
*Looking Glass Plates*, large and small.
*Mahogany*, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
*Bagging Eyes*, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by

STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.

November 2nd, 1831. 18-3m.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

***FASHIONABLE GOODS,***

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6-4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs;
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia CALF SKINS;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

***Hardware & Cutlery;***

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

***GROCERIES.***

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door,*" and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, as usual, to sell good bargains:*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have '*An endless Variety:*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18-tf.

## *TEMPERANCE TAVERN.*

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests. G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15-tf

## POETRY.

### The Dying Boy.

It must be sweet, in childhood to give back
The spirit to its Maker; ere the heart
Has grown familiar with the path of sin,
And sown—to garner up its bitter fruits.—
I knew a boy whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round, and call'd him out
To revel in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.
'Twas night—he summoned his accustomed friends,
And, on this wise, bestowed his last bequest.

Mother—I'm dying now!
There's a deep suffocation in my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom press'd:
And on my brow

I feel the cold sweat stand:
My lips grow dry and tremulous, and my breath
Comes feebly up. Oh! tell me, is this death!
Mother, your hand—

Here—lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus beneath my head,
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead
Shall I be missed?

Never beside your knee,
Shall I kneel down again at night to pray,
Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught me.

Oh, at the time of prayer,
When you look round, and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there.

Father—I'm going home!
To the good home you spoke of, that blest land
Where it is one bright summer always, and
Storms do not come.

I must be happy then,
From pain and death you say I shall be free,
That sickness never enters there, and we
Shall meet again.

Brother—the little spot
I used to call *my* garden, where long hours
We've stay'd to watch the budding things and flowers
Forget it not!

Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine!

Sister—my young rose-tree—
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;

And when its roses bloom—
I shall be gone away, my short life done;
But will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

Now—mother—sing the tune
You sang last night; I'm weary and must sleep.
Who was it called my name! Nay do not weep,
You'll all come soon!

Morning spread o'er earth her rosy wings—
And that meek sufferer, cold, and ivory-pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The gentle air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The savoury odours of the early spring—
He breathed it not: the laugh of passers by,
Jarred, like a discord in some mournful tune,
But worried not his slumbers. He was dead.

[*Albany Argus.*] VIATOR.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Scripture Illustrated by a Lady.

Few things are more gratifying to a man of letters, than to see a learned, ingenious, and well-established criticism on a difficult, or controverted text. It has long appeared to me, that some of the plainest passages in the Bible are the most difficult to be illustrated, because they are diametrically opposed to our preconceived notions, and our selfish feelings. This is proved from daily observation; therefore I believe the reader will agree with me, that the following note contains an admirable illustration of a well known verse. It was written by a pious lady to a pious friend.

"This morning I was reading the words of our Saviour: 'He that hath two coats, let him give to him that hath none.' In meditating on this verse I thought of you. I recollected that I saw you lately with an article which ought to be renewed. I have *two* of the kind, and in accordance with the words just quoted I send one of them to you."

Now, if only this simple passage was read, and meditated upon, and prayed over, and put into practice by every lady who reads these lines, how many wardrobes, and chests of drawers, and boxes, would be examined? How many moths would be deprived of their prey? How many worthy sisters would be warmed and clothed? What gratitude would it call forth from the hearts of the recipients, to their benefactresses, and what unmingled pleasure would it afford to those who have both the ability and the disposition, to add to the comfort of their neighbors; and if we pursue the subject a step further, and change the *gender*, and, instead of ladies, say gentlemen, then how many garments may the latter spare which are of little or no use to themselves, but which would be of most essential service to others? Conscience! faithful monitor, do thine office.—*Badger's Messenger.*

*Vain Excuses.*—"But," says one, "If I do not sell ardent spirit, I must change my business." If so, the Committee would say, Change your business: or it may have been better for you never to have been born. You are required to change it, by your own good and that of others; by that law which requires you supremely to regard God, and to do good, and good only, as you have opportunity, to all men.

"But," says another, "if I should do this, I could not support my family." But it would be a libel on the character of God to suppose, that men cannot live under his government, and support their families, without continuing to be knowingly and voluntarily accessary to the ruin of their fellow men. Nine-tenths of all the families in this country are supported by other kinds of business; and is it true that the other tenth cannot be supported.

"But, if I do not sell, other people will." It may be true, that other people will traffic in human flesh and blood, if you do not; that they will steal, rob, and commit murder, if you do not. But that will not lessen the intensity and awfulness of your retribution, if you do. No more will it, if you continue knowingly, by the sale of ardent spirits, to ruin your fellow men. You may be prevented, by this, from seeing its criminality, but you will not be prevented from feeling its retribution. This you cannot escape, but by abandoning the business, and using all suitable means to lead all others to do the same.—*Fourth Rep. of the Am. Temp. Society.*

*"Strong Meat."*—A company of Christians being together, one asked what was meant by the strong meat that the Apostle said some needed? Why, says one, I suppose it means the doctrines of predestination, and others that cluster around it—another quickly replied, oh no, I think it means a strict Church discipline. Well, says a third, I believe it means discharging Christian duties, being really engaged in doing something for the cause of Christ. That may be, said a minister, who was often preaching Missionary sermons, and taking up collections, I am apt to think it consists in believers loving Christ and souls more than money.—*Baptist Repository.*

*Afflictions*—As snow is of itself cold, yet warms and refreshes the earth; so afflictions, though in themselves, grievous, yet keep the soul of the Christian warm and make it fruitful.—*Mason's Remains.*

### Validity of Bank "Checks."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette, of Nov. 7.

We observed recently in one of the papers of Cincinnati, an account of the acquittal of a person charged with passing counterfeit orders or Branch drafts as they are called, on the Bank of the U. States. As we understood the matter, the criminal escaped on grounds sheerly technical, but the report of trial was so worded as to convey the impression that the orders or drafts in question might be counterfeited with impunity. A case similar to that in Ohio was tried before the Circuit Court of the United States in this city during the last week, and we have obtained permission to copy so much the of charge of the Court as regards the power to punish the counterfeiters. The charge is characterized by the ability which distinguishes the Judges of that Court, and will be read with great interest. The competency of the Bank to issue these drafts, its corporate liability for them, and the power of punishing those who attempt to defraud the community by forging them, are all stated in the strongest and clearest manner. The accused was convicted by the jury but before receiving his sentence committed suicide, as we mentioned last week. The statement that he continued to assert his innocence is said to be erroneous. We are informed that he confessed his guilt. In cases of this kind, there should be no false sympathies.

#### CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*The United States*, vs. *Benjamin Shelmire*—October Session, 1831.—Judges BALDWIN and HOPKINSON.

Indictment for uttering, passing and publishing as true, a certain false, forged and counterfeit order, upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, drawn by the Office of Discount and Deposit in Mobile by Philip McLoskey, President of said office.

The question of the legality of these orders, or drafts, and whether, under the act of Congress, they may be the subject of forgery; and also the question of the liability of the Bank for the payment of them arose in the course of this trial, for the opinion of the Court. The part of the opinion of the Court, to the Jury which has relation to these questions, was as follows—delivered by Judge Baldwin:—

The counsel of the defendant has presented to the Court the question, whether the orders or checks of a President of a Branch Bank of the United States, drawn on the Cashier of the mother bank, come within the measure of the words "order or check" mentioned in the 18th section o the law incorporating the Bank. The point has not been argued, but it has been made. It arises necessarily, is vital to the prosecution, and must be decided by the Court. The words of the law are very plain—"*or any false, forged, or counterfeit order or check upon the said Bank or Corporation, or any Cashier thereof*"—broad enough to embrace this paper which on its face purports to be such an order, and if genuine, would be one or any order or check on the Bank or any of its Cashiers at the Branches or here, or any draft or bill for the payment of money, which in law would be deemed an order or check. Is this comprehensive description narrowed by any other parts of the law? We find in it no prohibition, direct or indirect, against issuing this kind of paper, either by the Bank or any of its branches, or any word or expression by which Congress has excluded it from the purview of the 18th section: neither can we perceive any thing in its nature which would justify such inference. The only restriction on the issuing of any paper, is in the proviso to the 12th fundamental article in the 11th section of the charter. The bank can make no bill obligatory or of credit under its seal for the payment of a less sum than five thousand dollars; the bills on notes issued by order of the corporation, signed by the president and cashier, are made as binding and obligatory on the bank as those of private persons, but all their bills and notes must be payable on demand, unless of a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and payable to order; none of these restraints apply to an order or check; the notes or bills alluded to are such as contain a promise to pay money, and the bills obligatory are such only as are under seal, and for sums not less than five thousand dollars. The Bank is left free to contract debts by any other mode than by promissory notes or an obligation under seal, with no other limitation than is contained in the 8th fundamental article which is merely as to amount, the only effect of which is, not only to exempt the bank from liability for the excess; but to make the Directors, under whose administration it shall happen, personally liable. The words of this article are, in our mind very conclusive on this point—"The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, over and above the debt or debts due for money deposited in the bank, shall not exceed the sum of thirty five millions of dollars," &c. This is an explicit declaration that the Bank may make and are bound by contracts other than those by bond, bill, note or deposit. These other contracts must be taken to mean and be co-extensive with ordinary transaction of Banks. We certainly cannot confine them to limits narrower than those objects which the charter recognizes as those on which the bank are to act. Deposits, discounts, drawing, endorsing, buying, selling, bills of exchange, or taking them for collection, dealing in gold and silver bullion, paying for buildings, improvements, salaries and contingent expenses, are "other contracts" by which the Bank may incur debts, and are bound to pay them to any amount to which they may be contracted by them or under their authority. In all these operations, checks or orders on the bank or its cashiers, are indespensable to conducting the business of the Bank. They are peculiarly so, when we consider the connection between the bank and the Government and its Branches. Being the depositories of the public money—bound to transfer it without charge or commission from the place where it is received to the place where it is wanted or required to be deposited,—bound to distribute the money of the Government among its creditors, to pay the salaries of public officers,—to act as commissioner of loans in the different states, in the payment of the public debt and pensions,—there must of necessity be drafts, orders and and checks by the bank on its branches, and by the branches on each other, and on the bank. The branches are offices of discount and deposit. Independently of the duties enjoined on them by the charter for the convenience of the Government, there were great and powerful reasons for the incorporation of the bank and the establishment of its branches to create and continue a sound currency, facilities for internal exchange, and remittance. It cannot be contended that drafts, orders, or checks, drawn by or on the bank or any branch are not legitimate means by which all these objects, both public and private, could be accomplished, or that they can be accomplished, without them. There is no pretence that there is an express or implied prohibition making them unlawful; no good reason can be assigned why the Bank, individuals and the public, should not have the same protection against any injury which might result from their being forged or circulated as the promissory notes of the Bank. It is our opinion no answer to these views, that the law has not expressly authorized the Officers of the Branches to draw on the Bank; it is enough for this point that they are not prohibited from doing so:—is an act indispensable to the transaction of their ordinary business, in order to meet the wants of the public and others. The Bank may contract otherwise than by bond, note or bill. They may authorize the Branches to draw ordars, checks or bills upon them, whether in funds or not,—but authorized or not, the paper has the same validity; if genuine, the drawer or drawee is bound for payment. It would be introducing a new principle into our code of criminal law, to say that the guilt or innocence of the accused would depend on the fact of the person in whose name a paper is forged having funds or authority on which he could draw his order or check. If a genuine bill is wanting in some requisite to give it currency, as the endorsement of the payee when payable to order—or if positive law directs that besides the proper signatures, some other act should be done to give it any validity between the parties, or to permit it to be read in evidence—as that it should be stampt—the crime of forgery is as complete by forging or knowingly passing it before endorsed or stampt, as after. Baily on Bills 442., Am. ed. 382, 6 D E 606. Rex vs.

To save the party from the penalty on account of the invalidity of the paper, if genuine in fact, it must be shewn to be wholly illegal and void in its being forged or passed upon him. The genuine paper must be as worthless as its counterfeit. The law embracing then all orders or checks on the Bank or any Cashier thereof, with intent to defraud the Bank or any other person, containing no exceptions—excluding no paper which comes within the definition or common acceptation of an order or check, or prohibiting the issuing or circulation of those drawn by the Presidents or Branches, we are bound to declare them to be within the word, spirit and meaning of the law, equally with the notes of the Bank or the checks or orders of individuals.

You will therefore understand us as distinctly laying down the law to be, that it is criminal to forge or pass paper of this description. The next question of the law which arises in the case, is whether that part of the indictment which charges, that the accused passed the order or checks in question, with intent to defraud the Bank of the United States, has been made out.

On this part of the case, the law is well settled—the indictment must allege the offence to have been committed with the intention of defrauding some person or corporation, and this allegation must be proved as laid: This is the general rule, but it must be taken with this qualification. If the person in whose name a forged note, bill, order or check is drawn, or the one on whom it is drawn, would, if genuine, be be bound to pay it, the law infers and takes as proved the intention to defraud and injure such person, from the act of forging, or knowingly passing such paper. Baily on Bills, 442, Am. ed. 386: Russell and Ryan, 160, 291, 2.; 2d Taunt, 333, 4.

It is not necessary that there should be any actual injury sustained or fraud practised in fact, on the person who was the subject of the meditated fraud or injury; this part of the offence consists in mere intention, and if that intention can be consummated the offence is complete. It is enough that it may probably or possibly be done. 2d Str. 749; 2d L. R. 1464; 2d W. Bl. 797; 4th Wash, 826; 2d Taunt, 333.

The passing of this order or check is alleged to be done with intent to defraud the Bank of the United States; it therefore becomes necessary for us to inquire whether the Bank might or could be defrauded or injured if the paper was genuine. By the 14th fundamental article of the charter of the Bank, it is bound to establish branches in certain cases. It is authorized to establish them wheresoever they think fit, within the United States, and to commit the management and the business thereof to such persons and under such regulations as they may think proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the Bank: or instead of establishing Branches they may employ other Banks with the approbation of the Treasury to manage the business proposed, other than for the purposes of discount, under such regulations as they may deem just and proper.

It thus appears that the branches are legitimate emanations from the parent Bank, who may commit their management to such persons, and subject to such regulations as they think proper, under no other limitations to their power than the laws of the land and their own charter.

The operations of the Branches are carried on with the funds of the Corporation, by officers of its apointment and under its regulations: they are its agents capable of binding it by their contracts: all their transactions are for the benefit of the Bank, who cannot disavow then unless in a clear case of an excess or abuse of their powers, under such circumstances as would invalidate the contract of an agent of any other corporation, or an individual. Any business may be done at the Branches in relation to discounts and deposites which may be done at the parent Bank; it is liable to depositors for all balances due at the Branches, for all drafts, orders or checks drawn by its officers on their own Cashier, by their own authority.

The act of establishing a Branch is *per se* the creation of an agency: it is an authority not only to the extent of the regulations under which their agent acts, but to the extent of all acts and transactions of the officers of the Branches, which the Bank have been in the habit of adopting and confirming, on the same principle that in dividnals are liable on the contracts of their wives and servants, who have been permitted to deal on their credit, and in their names; or a merchant, whose clerk is in the habit of writing letters, signing notes, bills and checks in his name, though without any written or express authority, by the adoption and recognition of which he authorizes the public to consider his clerk as his agent, authorized to do in future what he has been in the habit of doing with his knowledge and assent. It would be strange indeed that the Bank should not be liable for checks or orders drawn by its agents at their own Branches, which not only form a very important item in the currency of the country and the operation of the Branches, but which the Bank have for years daily ratified and sanctioned by their payment; the uniform course of business transacted between the Bank and its Branches, furnishes such a strong legal inference and presumption of its being authorized by the regulation under which they have been established, that the burthen of proof to the contrary is clearly thrown on the Bank or any other person who would attempt to shew that the paper was not obligatory upon them. It would be a severe reflection on the Bank to suppose that they would for a moment refuse payment on these checks and orders, and our system of jurisprudence would deserve little of public respect or confidence if the law would not coerce it.

But the charter is not silent. The 8th fundamental article makes the Bank liable for all debts, though they exceed the amount limited; the 14th makes the offices of discount and deposit its agents; the 16th section makes the Bank the depository of the public money, and imposes on it the obligation of transferring, distributing and paying it under the directions of the Treasury; and by the 17th article, the Bank is bound to pay in gold and silver, all its notes, bills, and all deposits in the Bank or its offices—and the proviso enacts, that Congress may enforce and regulate the payment of other debts under the same penalties as are prescribed for the refusal to pay its notes, bills, obligations and deposits. The mode in which the Bank contracts a debt, the shape it assumes, or the places where contracted, is of no importance.

The offices being its agents, the debts contracted by them become the debts of the corporation, imposing a duty to pay them, which may be done at or by the Branches or the Bank. If the payment is made in coin, the debt is extinguished; if made by a draft, order, or check, the debts remain until they are actually paid.—Unless the holder expressly takes them as payment, and at his own risk, they create a new duty or obligation, which the Bank is as much bound to perform as the old one for which it is intended to make satisfaction. It is a matter of mutual convenience, whether the old debt or duty shall be extinguished by payment or taking paper, whether in the promissory notes of the Bank or orders or checks drawn upon it. They may be in large drafts or orders for remittance, or small ones for currency or circulation, and in any form, with or without ornaments, devices or marks. Whether they resemble in these particulars notes of the Bank, is immaterial; their substance and legal effect are the same; they create a new debt or duty, obligatory on the Bank. It is bound to honor all the paper which it issues or puts into circulation by its authority or agents. Paper of the kind now under consideration, can be put into circulation in no other way than by being issued in payment of a debt or other equivalent. If, on the requisition of the Treasury, an officer of the Branch at a place in which funds were deposited, should draw his order on the cashier of the Bank or any Branch at a place to which it was required to transfer them, or in distributing the public money among public creditors, and disbursing officers of the government, paying salaries, pensions, or the public debt, should as a matter of mutual convenience and consent, give drafts, orders, or checks, either for remittance or circulation, on the Bank or another Branch, the Bank would be as much bound to pay them as they would to pay the same amount to an officer or creditor of the Government, who would deposit to his own credit the amount thus received through the Bank. The same rule would apply to an individual depositor, a creditor of the Bank, or one who has an order or check on them, and would receive payment in the shape of Branch orders; so, if a Branch makes a contract of discount, and pays the proceeds by drafts on the Bank, or any other kind of paper to suit their convenience, these obligations necessarily result from the contracts of deposit and discount. But there is another contract equally binding—that of purchase and exchange.—An individual desirous of procuring a medium of remittance or circulation, exchanges with a branch his gold, silver, or any paper which they accept, as an equivalent for their drafts, orders, or checks large or small, as the case may be, stands in the same position to the Bank as a previous creditor, depositor or holder of any demand upon them. He pays his money into the coffers of the Bank, who receive it from their agents as the product of the contract made by their drafts and orders, all the profits of which go directly to the Bank. To refuse payment in any of these cases, would be a fraud too palpable to be tolerated—wholly repugnant to every dictate of justice and rule of law.

The Bank then being liable to pay paper of this description if genuine, it follows that the forging or knowingly passing it, could and might be intended, and operates, to defraud the Bank. This raises the legal inference and presumption that such was the intention of the accused. When the law infers or presumes a fact, or an intention as resulting from the evidence, a jury may and ought to find it as if it were in direct proof before them—the inference and presumption of the payment of a bond after 20 years, without demand of interest—the existence of a deed of land after 30 years' possession—the malicious intent which is implied from the act of speaking or publishing scandalous words in civil cases—the inference of malice aforethought which the law draws from the unlawful killing of another not explained—the inference of larceny from a man being found in the possession of stolen goods and not accounting for them, and what you have heard in this case, the legal presumption of the accused knowing the order in question to be forged—drawn from his having passed another forged order of the same description, are among the familiar cases where a jury ought and will take legal inferences, when not rebutted by positive testimony. The jury will so view it in this case, and though they may think that there is direct evidence of the intention to defraud Burke, and that he was actually defrauded, and the indictment would be sustained if it was so laid, yet it does follow that there was not also an intention to defraud the Bank. In our opinion, the facts of the case amount to an intention to defraud both Burke and the Bank—that the indictment would be good in law and supported by the evidence, if the offence was said to have been done with the intent to defraud either or both, and therefore instruct you that the allegation of the indictment in this particular is sufficient in law, and made out by the evidence, if you believe the witnesses.


## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

**MERCHANDIZE;**

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange fo goods. G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

**New Goods;**

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

*Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,*

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead by the single keg or quantity, for sale*
Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

## *Christian Almanac for* 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

## MERCHANT TAILORS'
FASHIONABLE STORE.

**Williams & Wilson,**

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

*London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.*

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguers' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12-tf.

## A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught. Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25. Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

A MOST VALUABLE

## EAST INDIA MEDICINE,

*For the cure of Rheumatism, &c.*

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request I have with difficulty procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt Robertson, a few pounds of the Polidelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a medicine universally esteemed among the people of India for the cure of Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the very great number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in RHEUMATISM you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills. I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply. J. B.

Dr. Jennings of Edinburg, speaking of these pills, says—I have used them in my practice as well as in the hospitals, and find them to be a most valuable remedy in cases of Rheumatism, and well calculated to do much good. I therefore recommend them to general use; being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed who may have occasion to use this valuable medicine.

Dr. Clarke of New-York, in a letter to the agent of the proprietor, concludes by saying, "Every class of people will find in the India Extract a cheap and valuable remedy for the Rheumatism. I have generally found from one to two boxes produced a cure. ASA CLARK, M. D.

Since the proprietor has received the above medicine, wishing that the poor should benefit by it as well as the rich he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box containing 50 pills, and has appointed Dr. Robert Harris, jun. of Philadelphia, the only agent in the United States to dispose of the same, with full power to appoint agents where he may think proper. F. BEDWELL.

*From Wm. Ruff, Esq Keeper of the New Prison, Philadelphia.*

Dear Sir: I was about a year and a half dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatism, which deprived me of the use of my limbs—my pains were so great that it would be impossible for me to give a description of them; they were better felt than described. I had neither rest nor sleep day or night. Thus situated, a box of the Polidelphis or India Extract pills was procured, with the consent of my physician, and taken according to the direction, with very singular success. A few doses gave wonderful relief. My pains began to leave me: I had refreshing sleep during the night and rested well during the day; the medicine was continued, and in a short time I got perfectly well. WM. RUFF.

*From the late Honorable De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New-York.*

Dear Sir: A female and relative to my family, who has resided with me for many years, and been long afflicted with racking pains, sometimes in one joint and sometimes in another, but most frequently in the wrists, shoulders, knees and ankles, and sometimes in the breast, frequently shifting from one to another, each day bringing with it additional weight of misery, depriving her of rest, day and night, attended with loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. which her physician termed obstinate rheumatism, without being able to give the least relief. Under these circumstances, we were determined to try the Polidelphis, or India Extract, the effects of which exceeded the most sanguine expectations; before she used the box her pains in a great measure left her, her appetite returned, and by using three boxes according to the directions, she is, under the smiles of Divine Providence, restored to her usual state of good health. This being a remarkable cure under the most distressing circumstances, plainly proves the great importance of that most valuable medicine. Since the above cure has been performed, my physician informed me, he had himself recommended it and used it in many obstinate chronic rheumatic affections, with the happiest effects. I therefore can, with confidence, recommend it to all who are laboring under the rheumatism in every state of the disease.

DE WITT CLINTON.

For sale at TILFORD & ANDERSON'S Store, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.

December 14th, 1831. 24-tf.

## DR. D. J. AYRES,

HAVING united with **DR. J. TODD**, *late of Fayette County*, in the practice of

**Medicine, &c.**

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found a the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL immediately opposite the Market House.

Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

## TEMPERANCE TAVERN,
HARRODSBURGH, KY.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS, Superintends a House o entertainment, in Harrodsburgh, at the sign of the American Eagle. He takes this method of informing his friends and the friends of Temperance in general, that he conducts his establishment on the principle of total abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits, and shall be grateful for a share of their patronage. His house is commodious, and every attention shall be given for the accommodation of his guests.

August, 1831.



THE WESTERN LUMINARY,

TERMS.

*Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.